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**CALVIN NEWTON, M. D.,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Vol. IV.

No. 3.
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"Seize upon Truth wherever found,  
On Christian or on Heathen ground."

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WORCESTER.

PRINTED BY HENRY J. HOWLAND,
199 Main Street, Up Stairs.

Medical Notice.

The professional business of the subscriber being too extensive for his personal attentions, he has secured, for a season, the services of Stephen Cutler, M. D., a physician whose long experience and thorough acquaintance with both the Allopathic and the Botanic Practice, eminently commend him to the confidence and patronage of the community. In future, Dr. Cutler may be found at his

Office No. 121, Main St., 2nd door south of Dr. James Green's Apothecary Shop.

Those wishing the personal services of the subscriber, will find him, as heretofore, at the corner of Front and Carlton Streets.

Worcester, Feb., 1850.

CALVIN NEWTON, M. D.

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CALVIN NEWTON, M. D., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. IV

WORCESTER, MASS., MARCH 1, 1850.

NO. 3.

Communications.

EXCLUSIVENESS, FOUNDED IN IGNORANCE OF THE TRUE
SCIENCE OF MEDICINE, THE BANE OF THE PROFESSION.

Man is denominated a rational being. Yet, from some undefinable cause in his existence, it would seem, that he possesses some more striking characteristics of irrationality, than any other class of beings that inhabit the globe. I allude to extremes exhibited generally in matters of religion and science, but in nothing so much as in the science and practice of medicine.

The wildest extremes are those predicated solely on hypothesis. Such claim exclusiveness in theory and practice. The two exclusive extremes, which I care to notice in this article, are *Homæopathy*

on the one hand, and *Hydropathy* on the other ; the sad effects of which are accumulating daily, affording a practical demonstration of their perniciousness and inutility.

If men, with the wet sheet and bathing tub, will be *sober* and tell us (what we have known ever since we have known anything about medicine), that the various applications of water are a valuable auxilliary to the healing art, I am most ready to admit it; but, when I see them, like wild maniacs, reprobating at once and forever the use of efficient and healthful medicines, on which the God of nature has imprinted his own signet of approbation, I think it time, that the public mind should be informed upon this subject.

If we take but a slight survey of the effects of *exclusive* water treatment in *this* community, we have a fearful comment on the incongruity of dismembering, from the beautiful fabric of an established science, fragments, which, when isolated, appear as meagre and as insignificant as a mole-hill beside a mountain, and as disproportionate to the systematized aggregate of medical science as an ocean's drop to the great mass of the mighty deep.

Why so little is written in opposition to this *exclusive system* of wet-sheetism, I know not, except the impression is, that it will die of itself ; but, whether that be so or not, one thing is *certain*, unless the exclusive Hydropathists are more successful in your region than they are here, many of the best constitutions will be ruined and sink into a premature grave, by this mad and senseless practice. Our country is flooded with catch-penny pamphlets of the wonderful cures of water. In all these, we find the most silly statements, in reference to medicines.

"Take no medicines," say they ;—"you are better without, than with them."

These absurd publications make no distinction between *virulent poisons*, which, for centuries, have been the sheet anchor of old-school physicians, and healthful and life-saving medicines, which the God of nature, in the beneficence of his Providence, has given us, and on which tried experience sees, as by sun-light, the broad seal of Heaven's approval.

I have seen the worst effects follow the exclusive water treatment,—worse even, than the effects of the old drug system itself.

One was a case of fever, which terminated in fatal consumption ; another, a case of fever, terminating in dropsy. Other cases might be mentioned, but these took place under my immediate notice. The first of these, was the case of a stout athletic young man, in the prime of life, with as good a pair of lungs as ever inhaled the breath of heaven. His disease, as a sequel of the wondrous water-cure treatment, was *lingering, painful, and fatal*.

The best treatise, on the application of water, was written about one hundred years ago, by Joseph McKenzie, in his History of Health. The writer, in his article, not only particularizes most scientifically the various ways of applying water, but goes on to show how different temperaments are affected under its application.

Hippocrates is also very minute in his teachings on bathing. It was probably an abuse of the water application, which drew from him the following sentence, "*Every physician ought to know what hurt may be done by unseasonable bathing.*"

But did McKenzie or Hippocrates exclude medicines? No! by no means. They used water, as a means to retain health, and facilitate the cure of chronic disease; but they knew too much, to make mere washings a sheet anchor in the healing art.

The only *new* feature of Hydropathy is its *bigoted exclusiveness*. It has been resorted to, in all ages; but never to the exclusion of medicines, until it found a place in one of the wild attempts at reform, among old-school physicians. Many old-school doctors are turning infidel to their own theory.

And why should they not? As a general thing, it has proved a splendid failure. Its evils are as marked, as pestilence and famine. I doubt not, that the more conscientious among them weep tears of bitter regret, for having ruined so many constitutions unintentionally, by what they supposed were medicines. But shall one, in his disappointment, turn infidel to nature, and assert that there is virtue in nothing but water?

Take no medicine, says he. Well, if the curative qualities of remedies were confined to his stock of mineral poisons, he would have good reason for saying so. But such an one is as ignorant of the true science and practice of medicine, as he is of the inhabitants of the other worlds. His error is *exclusiveness*.

The great truths of the reformed practice have, at last, overtaken the Old School, as by storm; and it seems, that, while some are willing to blow up their own ship, and themselves with it, others leap overboard, and seek to protect themselves in the exclusive element of water. After having persecuted the truth, and administered poisons enough to lay waste the most vigorous constitutions, (as witness the pale, wasted, and rheumatic patients, whose vital powers have been scuttled by calomel,) they, on the whole, think, that medicines are of not much use. Thus they conclude, that medical science is a mere humbug, and that a wet sheet is about all that is needed. I do not know of any *exclusive* water doctor, who has come from the Reform School. That School have no need of such a change.

Their theory is good, as is shown by their practice. It may be said, that the ill effects of water, in the other cases, were from ignorant hands. Not so. The cases alluded to were treated by one of the best educated men of the Old School,—a graduate of one of the New York Colleges of medicine, who has travelled all over Europe, to perfect his education. He obtained his teachings in Hydropathy, from under the wing of Priessnitz, and resided, for a long time, at the best water-cure establishments in the east. Besides, he stands now at the head of a very popular Hydropathic establishment.

It is only to disabuse the public mind, that I cite these cases; as, notwithstanding the theory of the physician above referred to, he is, in character, a gentleman of high respectability. But, if there is any thing in nature, which admits of demonstration, it is the happy effects of well-timed and appropriate medicines in the cure of disease. To doubt it, is to doubt naked reality. If, therefore, old-school doctors make shipwreck of their faith, they should do it at the expense of their own senseless theories, and not at the expense of the truthful system of reform.

But, "*Similia similibus curantur*," cries the fascinated Homœopathist. Well, let us look at this theory. Witness its effects. In scarlatina, for instance, an effort is made, with infinitissimal doses of concentrated poison, to establish in the system a like disease. It progresses unchecked, with frightful malignancy. No attention

is paid to the bowels. The blood becomes contaminated by morbid secretions. In other words, the life of all the blood is touched corruptedly, when, at length, the glands of the neck begin to swell, and, ere long, loathsome running sores break out upon the system, from the ears, neck, or other important parts of the body, or fatal dropsy closes the scene of suffering; all of which might have been prevented by a timely attention to the state of the bowels, and judicious evacuations.

Let it be remembered, however, that Homœopathy is, in its *exclusive* sense, the legitimate offspring of old-school doctrine, as is also exclusive wet-sheetism. They are both children of disappointment; and, as to truthfulness and stability, are as unreal as Hume's Ideal World.

But, amidst all these conflicting fragments of hypothetical theories, it is gratifying to behold the steady march of the reformed system of practice, and especially its triumphs at the sick bed. It is so liberal as to receive into its theory all well established truths, which may, from time to time, be developed. In so doing, it loses none of its native dignity or greatness. It is *eclectic*. And it requires not a miraculous gift of prophecy to foresee, that, though, ere long Hydropathy will become sober, and subserve the great interests of reform, yet Homœopathy will lose itself as a mere scintillation of negative prudence. Instead of a system, it will be regarded as a mere speculation, to hold in check the more officious and sanguine in the healing art. F. T. ALBEE.

Parotucket, Jan., 28th, 1850.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL TEXT-BOOKS.

The following remarks, from a private letter received from one of our subscribers, an able physician in Mississippi, merit the consideration of every friend to the Botanic cause,—especially of every practitioner. Our readers are aware, that we have it in contemplation to issue, as soon as practicable, a work on Theory and Practice. We design it to contain from seven to ten hundred

pages, octavo, and, as far as possible, to describe minutely the *pathology* of every disease, as well as all the important *symptoms*. In the *treatment* recommended, we shall spare no pains to be able to present that which is the most rational, and which our own experience, and the experience of others have proved to be the most efficacious. *Editor.*

There is one thing, to which I would be glad to call the attention of our talented men, and that is the publication of suitable text books for our Institutions, such as will supercede the necessity of purchasing Allopathic books,—which I consider paying them to abuse us. I am glad to see the Prospectus of a forthcoming work on Surgery, suited to the Reformed Practice; and I hope soon to see others,—especially some on Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence. Then the Allopathists may abuse us at their own expense.

Liberty, Miss., Jan., 1850.

JOHN WEATHERSBEE.

Selections.



CHOLERA CORRESPONDENCE.

A portion of our readers, we presume, will recollect the communication from Prof. Comings, which we published in the 20th No. of the 3d volume of the Journal, and to which reference is made in the following remarks. The statements of the Professor, exciting the displeasure of the city physician at Bangor, gave rise to several newspaper articles, which we here publish in connexion. They present conflicting views, and our readers may judge for themselves where truth lies. *Editor.*

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier:

I had heard various rumors concerning the cholera, which recently prevailed in this city, that I knew to be false, but intended to take no notice of them, considering the source whence they originated. But a few days since a gentleman put into my hands, No. 20, Vol.

III, of the New England Botanic Medical and Surgical Journal—Calvin Newton M. D. Editor and Proprietor, Worcester, Mass.,—containing several articles to which I wish briefly to refer. The Editor writes as follows under date of Oct. 16, 1849:

The following letter from Prof. Comings of this city, will be read with interest. The Professor was sent for, not long since, to take charge of cholera patients in the hospital at Bangor, Maine, in the absence of Dr. Isaac Jacobs who had received the trust from the city government.

Extracts from the letter referred to above.

‘DEAR SIR:—I had a fine trip up here and hence had ample chances to see the cholera in all its forms. * * * It is said by those best informed, that there has not been a single recovery from a marked case of cholera in the hands of the Allopathists in this city. Dr. Rich, the oldest and most skilful of this class of physicians, says, that the ‘*Hotcrops*’ (Thomsonians) have been far more successful than all others—and he is willing to give them credit for it. * * * There are only a few cases remaining. These seem to yield to our remedies very easily; for you must know that our success has given us most of the cases of late. I have had charge of the convalescent patients in the hospital since Dr. Jacobs left. They are all doing well. * * *

I remain ever yours,

I. M. COMINGS.

Bangor, Me., 29th Sept., 1849.

As to the foregoing I have to say, that I was appointed superintendent of the Cholera Hospital, by the City Council, and continued to act as such while it was kept open. I was not before aware, that I had any colleague. The Allopathists of this city by no means need any defence at my hands, but I will simply state, though I lay no claims to being one of the ‘best informed,’ that I have the means in my possession, to show that an Allopathist treated at least ten marked cases of cholera which recovered, and I will let the Professor know the names, at any time when he will take the trouble to call upon me.

I am authorized by Dr. Rich to say, that he did not speak to Prof. Comings during his recent visit to this city, and that the remark attributed to him is false.

I never saw Prof. Comings in the hospital at any time, nor heard of his being there more than once, though I spent most of my time there for the first two weeks, and afterwards visited it as often as three or four times a day on an average.

Dr. Jacobs under date of Bangor, Oct., 1849, writes as follows :
Prof. Newton—

Sir : We have had quite a visitation of the cholera in the city of Bangor. * * * During the first week, the Allopathists had the hospital entire, and lost every patient, that entered it. The second week I treated eight patients with the Thomsonian medicines successfully, and continued to prescribe for all the patients brought to the hospital, except three, with the same success, while the hospital was kept open, and during the prevalence of the disease.

It is now generally conceded by all classes, that the Thomsonian medicines were instrumental in saving all that were fortunate enough to survive the attack—except some claim that Homœopathy has been a successful mode in some instances and in slight attacks. It probably has been useful or preferable to the old practice ; but, after all I can learn, I much doubt, whether it has ever relieved or cured one in the collapsed or last stage of the disease.

The facts are, that ‘during the first week that the hospital was open, nearly or quite one third of the patients recovered. Of those who entered the hospital the second week, Dr. Jacobs prescribed for seven—three of whom died. For two of the other number stated, I prescribed for some time before their recovery. After the second week he prescribed for three patients upon their entrance, one of whom died. For the other two I prescribed in a few days after they were admitted and before there was any marked improvement in their disease.

During the second week and afterwards, twenty-seven patients were admitted to the hospital, so that there must have been some mistake as to Dr. Jacobs’ prescribing for all, ‘except three,’ who were admitted during that period, as I have intended to state correctly the number for which he did prescribe.

More—much more might be said as to the articles alluded to, but I have no wish for any extended discussion, and would have let the whole affair pass in silence, but that some of the statements referred to are so palpably untrue as positively to demand notice.

S. B. MORISON, City Physician.

Bangor, Nov. 5, 1849.

In the number of the Worcester “Botanic Medical and Surgical Journal” for Oct. 16, there is a communication written by Dr. I. M. Comings, and dated “Bangor, Me., 29th Sept., 1849,” which communication and its editorial preface are not as remarkable for their truthfulness, as for that arrogant self-sufficiency which

is not unfrequently the legitimate offspring of empiricism. And yet "Calvin Newton, M. D.," the editor of the Journal, has placed at its head the following couplet:

"Seize upon truth wherever found,
On Christian or on Heathen ground."

A portion of the untruths contained in Dr. Comings' article were exposed in yesterday's "Whig" by the City Physician, and the following was among the number. Dr. C. wrote:—"It is said by those best informed, that there has not been a single recovery from a marked case of cholera in the hands of the Allopathists in this city." Now the fact is, that "*those best informed*," never made any such statement, and we challenge Dr. Comings to prove to the contrary. Dare he *name one* of "those best informed?" *Nous verrons.*—*Bangor Mercury.*

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier.

Noting a communication in the Whig of the 8th inst. on the subject of "Cholera in Bangor" and treatment of the same, I would consider it a privilege to have an opportunity of saying something on the same subject. I shall pass over whatever Prof. Comings may have said, and state some *facts* as near the mark as my memory will serve.

I was employed at the Hospital in the capacity of Nurse, from the commencement of its use for that purpose, until the cholera had about disappeared from the city; saw the different modes of treatment of about all the patients, from ICE to CAYENNE, being there day and night; and I do say, that, if there was *one* "marked case of cholera" cured at the Hospital by an Allopathist, I have yet to learn that fact. Who is the person? I will also assert, that I know of six "*marked cases*" of cholera, pronounced so by Allopathists, that were cured by the Thomsonian system, *two of whom were previously treated by Allopathists, and pronounced by them past cure*, and deserted by them! I find the communication of Dr. Morison worded very cautiously. There is in fact no contradiction between us as yet. I hardly think that Dr. Jacobs meant to state any thing "palpably untrue;" and, if he had been as cautious about his words and dates, &c., as Dr. Morison, I think it would have been pretty near the mark.

I am no Dr. nor the son of a Dr., and have no "pathy" to build up, and have none but the kindest of feelings towards Dr. Morison, whose treatment towards me during our intercourse at the Hospital was the most gentlemanly and kind; and I think that it might be ascertained, that the subject matter of which he complains consists more in misunderstanding and unintentional misrepresenta-

tion, than anything else. As Dr. M. says, *much* might be said in regard to the treatment, and success at the Hospital during the prevalence of the cholera in this city; and, if we knew we were again to be visited with that dreadful scourge, I should think it of the utmost importance to the citizens of this vicinity, to have the *treatment* and *success* in the case of each patient laid open before them, wholly and impartially.

JOHN HARDY.

Bangor, Nov. 9, 1849.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier.

In the close of my communication in the Whig of the 13th inst, I stated that I thought it of the highest importance to the public, to have all the facts relating to the Cholera and its treatment, laid open before them; and it has been a matter of astonishment to many, that such silence has been observed on a subject of so much interest.

We see it publicly stated of the cities and towns visited by the destroyer, that so many were attacked and so many survived; that such a per cent. were cured by Allopathists, so many by Homœopathsists, &c.; but nothing of that kind, I believe, has been put before the public here; and why is it? There has been every facility for getting at the facts in the case; the superintending Physician had everything provided by the City Government to make his path smooth and clear; in fact, everything called for was given, to the tune of \$5000; and now what has been the benefit, what the result? What have we to strengthen and encourage us to meet another visit of this "pestilence that walketh at noon-day." Have the experiments made in this city satisfied the medical Faculty that Cholera can be cured? If so, which treatment has been the most successful? Which next? What effect had *hot baths and ice water alone*? What hot baths and ice water, added to it Ether and Capsicum? What laudanum and brandy? What cayenne and lobelia, &c., &c.? If the Cholera attacks me or mine, shall I send for an Allopathist, a Homœopathist, a Hot Crop, or no one?

These, Mr. Editor, are important questions, questions that are asked every day, questions that demand answering! And why are they not answered?

Had I been aware that this unaccountable silence would have been observed, I should have taken some minutes of facts while at the hospital; but I saw others attending to that business; and, as they keep back these facts, I will state some things from memory as a dernier resort.

The aggregate number of those brought into the hospital I cannot state, but will set it at 50, more or less; in regard to my pres-

ent purpose, it matters not. Out of this number I know of but 12 that went out alive! 7 of this number no physician of any skill would risk his reputation in stating to be Cholera cases, *in any stage*. 3 of this last number were attended by Allopathists, 2 by Dr. Jacobs, one by no physician, and the 7th run away before the doctors had a chance at him. The remaining 5 were attended by Dr. Jacobs. Now, if the aggregate is correct, this leaves 38 who died. Of this number two were prescribed for, under the Thomsonian system, by one of the nurses, Dr. Jacobs knowing of it; one by Dr. Mills; and one by Dr. Jacobs; leaving 34 who were attended by Allopathists!

From the conclusion arrived at from these figures I hardly think I should put myself to a vast deal of trouble to prove, that I was the sole superintendent. I think I should not object to a colleague or two to share the glory! Of the 12 who went out alive one only went in the first week.

Now, in regard to the above facts, I challenge refutation in every point, except the whole number admitted. This only will affect the number who died, making it either more or less. I had as good an opportunity of getting at these facts as any one at the hospital, and hold myself in readiness to give the names of the patients cured, and also to make good, by proof in abundance, the facts stated above.

It is too late in the day to talk of "taking no notice of rumors concerning the Cholera and its treatment, considering *the source whence they originate*." The majority of the people are getting to believe, that it is possible for a man to judge of facts under his own eye, although he may not be provided with a piece of paper, with a big seal attached. This might have done when the sciences were confined to the priesthood; but now the sciences are being diffused among the people, and that word "*mystery*," with all its Latin accompaniments, is being torn from the science of healing, and the masses are plucking leaves from the "tree of life which is for the healing of the nations," to the terror and dismay of those not holding the interests of humanity paramount to their own sordid interests, conservatism, and bigotry.

JOHN HARDY.

Bangor, Nov. 26, 1849.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier.

I have recently seen two or three articles in your paper, over the signature of John Hardy, with regard to the cholera which prevailed in our city. Though some of my friends have strongly urged me to answer them, my own judgment is in opposition to this course, as I think a discussion upon this subject, would not in-

terest your readers. I will here however simply state, that I have the means in my possession to show, that almost every paragraph in the articles alluded to is grossly erroneous, not to use a still stronger term, and I can convince any reasonable individual of this fact, who may feel interest enough in the subject to call at my house.

I might further add, that, soon after the hospital on Oak street was closed, I made a report to the City Council, with regard to the cholera, which report is now on file at the City Clerk's office. At the close of the municipal year, I intend to make another, somewhat more in detail; and, as we shall not probably have another visitation from cholera previous to that time, I cannot conceive of any thing which can be written, that would induce me to take any further notice of this subject at present. S. B. MORISON.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier :

A friend has just put into my hands a copy of the Whig of the 5th inst, containing a communication signed S. B. Morison.

I shall not attempt a reply, as there is nothing to reply to, but will merely make a few comments. The Dr. says, though strongly urged by his friends to answer my communications, his own judgment is in opposition to that course, as he thinks a discussion on the subject, would not be interesting to your readers.

Now, with all due deference to the Doctor's judgment, I beg leave to differ from him on this point, feeling assured, that a good discussion on this subject would be highly interesting to many of the readers of the Whig; and will merely suggest, that the Dr., instead of having the interest of your readers in his eye, when he penned the above, was thinking of that old and true proverb, 'Discretion is the better part of valor.' If the friends of the Dr. were as well informed of the facts of the case, as he is, they would be slow to advise him to attempt to reply. Hence the issue between them!

He then adds, 'I will here however simply state, that I have the means in my possession to show, that almost every paragraph in the articles alluded to is grossly erroneous, not to use a still stronger term.'

Now I should not call the above a very *simple* statement. I have heard of hard words and soft arguments, but here we have hard words and no argument at all. Is it possible that the Dr. is possessed of egotism sufficient to cause him to think, that such a statement as the above, unaccompanied by either names, figures, or any thing else, will put down the statistical facts given in my two articles? If so, I think he has missed his calculations most widely.

I now call upon Dr. Morison as a man of honor, as he has accused me of stating 'gross errors in almost every paragraph of both articles,' to come out as publicly as he has accused me, and state what these gross errors consist of, that I may have an opportunity, either of making good my statements or of acknowledging my errors. If he does not do this, every candid reader of the Whig will see, not only that he treats me with the grossest injustice, but that 'there is something rotten in the State of Denmark.'

Come Dr., don't skulk behind expediency. After making such a statement, never mind your 'pathy.' Let it go. If it is built upon a rock, discussion will not harm it; if upon the sand, mere assertions cannot save it. Honesty is the best policy.

In regard to the report he made to the City Council, it puts one in mind of Falstaff's army in Flanders. When we get to it, there is nothing of it. How many of those who entered the hospital had cholera? who prescribed for those that lived, or those that died? are questions for yankees to guess at! All the figures or the facts we get at, from that report, are, that '45 entered, and 27 died!!' This account cures 18, when I assert that but twelve went out of that hospital alive.

I again say, I challenge and defy successful refutation of the facts stated in my articles. Facts are stubborn things, and must be met by something more than a wholesale denial, unaccompanied by even the shadow of statistical facts or proof. JOHN HARDY.

Bangor, Dec. 10.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier :

MR. EDITOR:—As your City Physician is disposed to call in question the truth of some remarks made by us in a letter to the editor of the Medical Journal of this city, we beg permission to make a brief reply.

We have nothing to say in reference to the appointment of Dr. Jacobs as a colleague to Dr. Morison, by any special vote of the city government. It is enough for us to know, that the Dr. had charge of some patients there, and that he was very successful in the treatment of such cases.

The Editor of the Journal had good reason to infer, if Dr. Jacobs had the care of patients in the Hospital, that he had the sanction of the city, and had their authority. But the special object of this reply is to say, that we had the best of testimony for the truth of the remark of Dr. Rich, that the "Thomsonian practice was the most successful in the treatment of this disease;" and, if the City Physician will call on the Editor of the Courier, he shall have the name of our informant. It is true, we did not have a personal in-

terview with Dr. Rich, nor did we state, that the Dr. made the remark to us ; but that he said this to more than one individual we have no doubt, for it is a true remark ; and the Dr. is not so prejudiced and bigoted as to refuse credit and honor where they are due ; and we have too high an estimation of his integrity, and too much knowledge of his character from our early youth, to believe he will deny the above remark. If he does, we can only say, that we have been deceived by others in whom we have been accustomed to place implicit confidence.

As it regards the relative success of the different practices in the Cholera, it would be much more satisfactory, if we could get hold of some correct statistics of the cures effected by each of the physicians in Bangor.

The great difficulty with the Botanic practice has been, that we could not obtain *official* accounts of our treatment. We have cases of cures enough to satisfy the most incredulous ; but the public Institutions have been so long in the hands of Allopathists that we can get nothing before the public in an *official* form. This has been done in but one instance, and that during the prevalence of the Cholera in Cincinnati the past summer. It was there clearly shown, that out of 528 cases there were only 5 deaths, less than 5 per cent. ; while the mortality under the Allopathic treatment has been in almost every city from 50 to 86 per cent.

We have every reason to believe, that, if a true statement of the cases and cures wholly under the Botanic treatment in Bangor could be made out, like success would be found to have attended this treatment there. We hope some means will be taken to arrive at the truth in this matter.

We notice the Editor of the Mercury has taxed us with great credulity in making a statement of prognostic symptoms in Cholera. We only mentioned the *facts* in relation to these symptoms, as noticed by Dr. Mills, and this we did, that they might be verified or corroborated by others ; for every circumstance connected with this remarkable disease ought to be known, as it may be, that these symptoms or the "*prescience*" which has been exhibited by Dr. Mills, may lead to important discoveries in the treatment of Cholera.

Dr. Mills has no need of our aid in vindicating his claims to veracity or his "*medical prescience*." He is fully competent to show this to the editor of the Mercury, as well as to make predictions of the *fate* of others, who may have other *symptoms* than those of the Cholera.

I. M. COMINGS.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1849.

FRIEND BARTLETT :—I noticed, in the "Whig and Courier," sev-

eral communications over the signature of S. B. Morison, in regard to the management of the cholera in the city of Bangor, the first of which appeared sometime since, charging certain Thomsonians (whose statements he pretended to quote) with having misrepresented the state of things in the Cholera Hospital, as it regarded the cures effected by the different modes of treatment of the disease, &c.; and one in the above-named paper of the 5th inst., which says:—"I have recently seen two or three articles in your paper, over the signature of John Hardy, with regard to the cholera which prevailed in our city. Though some of my friends have strongly urged me to answer them, my own judgment is in opposition to this course, as I think a discussion upon this subject would not interest your readers. I will here, however, simply state, that I have the means in my possession to show, that almost every paragraph in the articles alluded to is grossly erroneous, not to use a still stronger term; and I can convince any reasonable individual of this fact, who may feel interested enough in the subject to call at my house." I should like to be informed something of the man who comes forward and *publicly* charges men and physicians—with whom we have long been well acquainted, and never before heard their reputation for truth questioned—with false statements and falsehoods, having, as he says the means in his possession to prove what he asserts, and yet withholding the same from the public, before whom he has wantonly made such charges. Now I cannot view Morison otherwise than as holding the following soliloquy:—Who is this John Hardy? I am astonished! To be sure, he was in the Hospital, as he says, and I saw him daily; but I had no idea of his being such a sharp fellow as to come out with facts and challenge me to name the person cured in said Hospital by the Allopathists! I well know his statements are true; but I hoped, by connecting the Cholera Hospital and the Poor House together, [no other physician attended at that house,] I could make such statements as I pleased, and get some credit for the Allopathists, who I well knew could not get any from the Hospital alone, as there is scarcely a person in the city who does not know that the *Hotcrops* cured all who were cured in that house; and as I have assumed to become the *cat's-paw* for the physicians, and got my own *claws* so *singed* that I cannot injure others, I will crawl into my *shell*, and, if possible, induce some of my friends to call and see for themselves, and, probably, by assuming an air of pretended importance, I may get their influence to help me out of my present unenviable situation. It is altogether too bad that I, who was last spring elected by the City Council to superintend the city affairs without a "*colleague*," should be choked down by this impudent John Hardy, who relies on **FACTS** entirely, and is not afraid to assert them:

—I, whose *judgment* dictates better things than to attempt to prove my assertions, when I have sufficient means in my possession!

Now, sir, we in the country have a wish to know the truth in regard to the best remedies for the cholera, regardless of the different *pathies*; but we cannot reasonably expect justice in the case from a man of Morison's feelings and interest, as indicated by his writings; and, as J. Hardy says in a communication in the same paper of the 10th inst., "if Morison's cause is good, he has nothing to fear from investigation and facts"; and, if he will bear all that Hardy has said, and not bring forward evidence, (which he says he has in his possession,) we must reckon him as very *small potatoes*, and not more than *one* in a hill at that; and we must conclude, that the City Council will next season know better how to provide for the necessities of the unfortunate poor, dependent on their generosity, than to appoint him again as their physician. It is much to be regretted, that Morison, holding, as he does, the station of City Physician, should take such a course, and disregard the public good, as he undoubtedly does; and, as no other physician in the city seems to be disturbed, we must conclude that they are satisfied, that, if they should reply to Morison, the *ammunition* would be worth more than the *game*.

A COUNTRYMAN.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL PRESCIENCE.

Isaac M. Comings, formerly of this city, but now of Worcester, (Mass.,) where he practices as a Botanic physician, was in this city during a portion of the time that the cholera prevailed here, and here, he for the first time saw a cholera patient. In the "New England Botanic Medical and Surgical Journal," for Nov. 1, published at Worcester, there is a communication from Dr. Comings, under the head of "*Important Discovery*," in which Dr. Preserved B. Mills, of this city, is highly lauded for his prescience—a prescience which has travelled all the way to Worcester and back to Bangor, before, we venture to say, one of our citizens became aware of his marvellous endowment. We copy from the Journal a portion of Dr. Comings' remarks touching the matter, which we are sure cannot fail to interest our readers. If they are not conclusive, as to the prescience of Dr. Mills, they are, as to the credulity of Dr. Comings—who says:—

During our late visit to Bangor, we were assured by Dr. Mills, of

that city, that he could predict an attack of cholera, two or three days before the patient himself observed any symptoms. This was done by noticing a peculiar *anxious* look of the eyes, the color of the skin, and a livid appearance about the orbits.

We were led to place more confidence in this assertion of Dr. Mills, from the fact, that he is a very close observer, and his duties as an Alderman of the city, required him to look after the distressed, while this epidemic prevailed there, and he had an opportunity to witness more cases than any other individual in the community.

We were very particular in making inquiries of the doctor, on this subject, and learned that he had foretold, two or three days before, that *such* and *such* individuals, whom he had noticed as having this *peculiar* look, would be attacked; and his predictions invariably proved true,—the patients themselves, not having the least intimations, that they had been thus doomed, or having the least fear of an attack.

He informs us, that it is difficult to describe the appearance; but it is never to be mistaken, if once noticed. He says an *anxious look* is the best definition he can give; and a *cholera countenance* must be *seen* to be recognized.

We present this subject as an important discovery; as we have never seen the matter mentioned before; yet it was verified, during the prevalence of this disease in Bangor, frequently, and by various individuals.—*Bangor Mercury*.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

A fact of general interest has been proved by the boring of the Artesian wells in the suburbs of Paris, namely, as we go towards the centre of the earth, the temperature increases at the rate of about one degree for every fifty feet. That the whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great portion of it, is an igneous ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eruption have been ascertained and placed beyond a doubt. How then are they to be accounted for? The theory prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal beds, is perfectly puerile, and entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would never afford fuel

enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this, and I have little doubt, that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles which are constantly in operation in the earth.

We know that, when certain metals are brought together, powerful electric action is developed, and a light is produced, superior even in effulgence to the splendor of the sun. Now, if a small arrangement produces such results, what may we not expect from the combination of those immense beds of metals to be found in the earth? Here we may have the key to all the grand phenomena of volcanic action. An illustration, on a small scale, may be seen in an instrument called the theo-electrical battery, made of zinc, bismuth, and antimony, packed in a box and varnished. In this, heat is evolved below, while the top is cold; and here we have the very cause of the volcano, when in the interior a fiery ocean is heaving its surges, while its peak is capped with everlasting snows.—*Prof. Silliman.*

PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.

One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is, that the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain; yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any other part of the body. If the nerve which leads from it to the injured part be divided, it becomes instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain, that any kind of sensation is produced; yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still. The brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the *corpus callosum*, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all its functions, which are necessary to simple vitality, but no longer has a mind. It cannot think or feel. It requires that the food should be pushed into its stomach. Once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part of the brain, the convolutions, is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the low degree called instinct, or exalted kind bestowed on man, the gift of reason.

Wagon on the Quality of the Mind.

From the Ploughman.

COLD AND HOT ROOMS.

Never heat your rooms to excess. They might be better too cold, than too warm. The sudden change, from an over-heated room to the open air, produces more colds and consumptions, than sleeping all night in the park, with the gate open. Care should be taken not to let the iron work of a stove get red hot; for, in that case, it absorbs the oxygen from the atmosphere, and vitiates the air of a room, rendering it unfit for the support of human life.

ON THE USE OF ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF GUN-COTTON

IN THE CURE OF ERECTILE TUMORS WITHOUT OPERATION.

BY DANIEL BRAINARD, M. D.,

Prof. of Surgery in Rush Medical College, Chicago.

This adhesive liquid, which was ushered into the profession with great recommendations, as a substitute for needles in cases of hare lip, and for adhesive plaster in wounds, seems to have failed in fulfilling the expectations which were excited of its usefulness, and to have become rather an article of the *toilette*, and a substitute for court plaster, than a useful addition to our surgical armory. Struck, however, in the experiments with it, with the contractile power it possesses, I determined to test its application to the surface of any erectile tumor which might present itself for treatment.

During the last winter a case of *nævus*, of the size of a very large strawberry, situated on the anterior fontanelle of a young infant, was presented for operation. I immediately covered it with a solution of gun-cotton, and, although it was much elevated above the surface, had the satisfaction of seeing it brought, by the contractile power of the liquid in drying, to a level with the sound skin. It was allowed to remain for several weeks, and then a fresh application made; and at the present time scarcely any trace of the *nævus* remains, although but two applications have been made.

The next case was that of a young child, with a *nævus* three-fourths of an inch in length, and half an inch in breadth, situated beneath the right eye. This at birth was scarcely perceptible; but in six months had acquired the size mentioned, and was rapidly increasing. In order to avoid the irritation resulting from its proximity to the eye, the application was made during the sleep of the infant, and was required to be renewed twice a week, on account of its becoming loosened. After two months use, the *nævus* is scarcely perceptible, and the use of the solution has been for some time discontinued.

It is not improbable, that, by preventing the necessity of resorting to operations in such cases, this liquid may find a use more important than any to which it has before been applied.—*North Western Med. Jour.*

TO DR. GILMAN KIMBALL, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, LOWELL HOSPITAL.

SIR:—In the report which you have made to the committee of the Lowell Hospital, you have presented to the city of Lowell, and to the scientific world, the following facts. 1st. That, of the 1607 cases of all diseases received into the Hospital during the nine years of its existence, 816 were of the typhoid fever. 2d. That, of the 1607 cases of all diseases, there were 77 deaths, giving 20 and 67 seventy sevenths per cent; more than 1 out of 20. 3d. That, during four months of the whole time, has the typhoid fever been absent from the Hospital. To these facts in the light of science, and the genius and spirit of the age, I now recall your attention,—that of the citizens of Lowell, and the whole medical and scientific world. My reasons are, there are, under your practice, that of the old-school system, too many cases of the typhoid fever, and too many deaths—my motives, truth, benevolence, and humanity. Let us appeal to facts, which, Junius says, are stubborn things, which are sustained by their own light, and shine by their own splendor. There are two systems,—the physo-medical and the anti-physo-medical.

THE CONTRAST.

Physo-Med.

Dr. Narden, who deserted the old depleting, blistering, poison system, and embraced the physo-medical system, according to the report of a committee of citizens, appointed 1838, in Charleston, S. C. saved, during that fearful epidemic, 20 out of 21, who were subjects of the epidemic, while the regular physicians lost 4 out of 5, or 15 out of 20. Dr. John Millen, in 1839, in the epidemic which prevailed in Augusta, Ga., saved 22 out of 23, while the old unimproved and unimprovable Faculty lost 4 out of 5, that is, 15 out of 20.

Anti-Physo-Med.

Dr. Kimball, in a report which he has officially made to the committee of the Lowell Hospital, in 1849, reports that he has lost of 1607 patients, of all diseases, 20 and 67 seventy sevenths per cent, or more than one out of twenty. He is practising in a healthy climate, on all diseases, and loses more than, under the improved system, ought to die in an epidemic, in any Southern climate. Again—his patients are the young and vigorous, those who are the best able to combat with disease, while, in the former case, we have the poor, the aged, the slave—all ages and conditions

Drs. Narden and Millen prosecuted the warming, perspiratory, invigorating principle, making use of vegetable medicines alone, while Dr. Kimball prosecuted, pertinaciously, it is rationally presumed, the cold, depleting, blistering, poisoning, mineral system, and we see the result.

Now let us take two parallel isolated cases, that we may the better judge.

Dr. Wythe reports the case of a delicate young girl who became chilled at a critical point, was seized with stupor and difficulty of speaking or moving. She was bled and blistered; four hours after she was again bled; she became speechless; and in eighteen hours she died in delirium and convulsions.

Dr. John Millen reports the case of a young female under the same circumstances. He gave warming and exhilarating medicines, threw her into a profuse perspiration, and continued the warming nourishing process. She perfectly recovered.

Now, allowing for all the difference in constitution, and turning to the simple process, science and common sense anticipate with absolute certainty the result. That of Dr. Wythe was calculated to destroy, and that of Dr. Millen to save the patient. There is one important fact which stares the whole medical and scientific world in the face; and that is, that a certain course of medical treatment will change a bilious or a typhus into a typhoid, and we have some reason to believe that this is the reason why the typhoid fever—under Dr. Kimball—is emphatically a hospital disease.

In an Infirmary, No. 40, Salem street, Boston, established by Dr. Samuel Thomson, who pursued the physio-medical principle, and received patients of all kinds, the deaths were but one to 650.

You stand in no enviable light. The typhoid cases and number of deaths under your hands are truly appalling. You are evidently behind the science and benevolence of the age. If you do not see it, the world will.

JAMES S. OLCOTT.

NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF BRAN.

M. Millon has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, the result of some interesting investigations of his, concerning the ligneous matter of wheat, whence it would appear that bran, is a very nutritive substance. Though bran doubtless contains from five to six per cent. more ligneous substance than flour, it presents more nitrogenous matter, twice as much fatty matter, and moreover two distinct aromatic principles, one of which possesses the fragrance of honey; and these are both wanting in flour. M. Millon, therefore, thinks that bran and meal ought to be ground over again and mixed with the pure flour, and he has found, by repeated experiments, that this mixture yields a superior kind of bread. *London Lancet.*

Editorial.

TRACHEITIS.

DEFINITION.—By Cullen this disease was termed *cynanche trachealis*. The usual vernacular name is *croup*. It consists essentially in an inflammation of the *trachea* or *wind-pipe*.

ANATOMY OF THE PARTS CONCERNED.—The trachea is a tube, commencing opposite the fifth or sixth cervical vertebra, and descending, anterior to the œsophagus, first in the middle line, and then inclining to the right, on account of the position of the aorta, which presses it on the left. After entering the thorax, the trachea descends obliquely backwards, and, opposite the third dorsal vertebra, divides into the right and left *bronchi*. It is composed, mainly, of eighteen or twenty fibro-cartilages, connected together by a membrane of *yellow elastic fibrous tissue*, and lined by *mucous membrane*. More definitely, it may be said to consist of *fibro-cartilaginous rings*, *fibrous membrane*, *mucous membrane*, *sub-mucous cellular tissue*, *longitudinal elastic fibres*, *muscular fibres*, and *glands*. The *fibro-cartilaginous rings* extend about two thirds of the distance around the cylinder; and, at the posterior part, *fibrous membrane* completes the tube. The *mucous membrane* is the internal lining of the tube. The *sub-mucous cellular tissue* connects the mucous membrane with the tissue beneath it. The *longitudinal elastic fibres* are situated beneath the mucous membrane on the posterior part of the trachea. The *muscular fibres* form a thin layer, and extend transversely between the extremities of the cartilages. The tracheal *glands* are small flattened ovoid bodies, situated in great number between the fibrous and muscular layers of the membranous portion of the trachea, and likewise, between the two layers of elastic fibrous tissue connecting the rings. They pour their secretion upon the mucous membrane.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—By some, tracheitis has been di-

vided into four kinds,—the membranous, the inflammatory, the spasmodic, and the catarrhal. This division is founded on certain differences of symptoms, and of post-mortem appearances. A thorough acquaintance with the pathology of the disease, however, establishes the essential identity of all the varieties. The disease, in its commencement, is strictly one of inflammation. If it comes on suddenly, like other cases of acute inflammation, but does not specially involve the nervous system, it constitutes *inflammatory croup*. As, however, in some constitutions, almost any organic affection will create disordered nervous action; so, in this disease, the inflammation may produce a spasmodic constriction of the muscles of the throat, and hence the dominant symptoms are those of *spasm*. But, sometimes croup comes on comparatively gradually, like a common cold or bronchitis. The inflammation of the mucous membrane gives rise to a considerable amount of catarrhal secretion; and hence the disease is called *catarrhal croup*. In all these cases, if the progress of the inflammation is not seasonably arrested, the unavoidable result is the formation of an adventitious tubular membrane in the trachea, which, by its increase, precludes the ingress of air to the lungs, so that the patient dies, at length, of suffocation, or apnœa. This is called *membranous croup*; but, in reality, it is nothing more than an advanced condition of the pathological phenomena of the disease.

By imperfect pathologists, this concrete exudation has been regarded as essentially identical with the liquor sanguinis or coagulable lymph secreted from serous and cellular tissues, in the progress of healing. There is, however, between the two, a marked and radical difference. The membrane of croup is more friable, more albuminous, and less fibrous, than what is created in the reparative process,—as, for instance, in the case of false membranes formed upon the pleura, pericardium, or peritoneum. Besides, in the former case, the membrane is not *plastic*;—it does not become organized, nor connect itself, by blood-vessels, with the subjacent tissue. On the contrary, it always seems measurably separated, and, occasionally, is wholly detached, and afterwards vomited up. In the one case, the process is wholly pathological:—in the other, it is strictly physiological.

The formation of this adventitious tissue is often very rapid. Even after it has been entirely removed, (as, fortunately, it sometimes though rarely is,) it has been known to be renewed in the short space of six or seven hours.

The existence of this false membrane in tracheitis, is not always limited to the trachea. It sometimes extends upwards to the rima glottidis, epiglottis, vocal chords, and even the parts above the uvula, so as to be distinctly visible, on looking into the mouth. Again, in fatal cases, it is not unfrequently found to descend through the various ramifications of the bronchi.

The peculiarity of this exudation from the mucous surface is not limited to the trachea and the neighboring parts. Similar films occasionally form on the mucous surfaces of the intestines and the uterus; and, under the influence of appropriate means, are thrown off. Probably, the variation from the usual products of mucous inflammation is due to the fact, that the disease reaches beneath the mucous tissue to the sub-mucous glands and connecting cellular tissue. The product of this phlegmonous inflammation transudes through the mucous membrane, and modifies the usual morbid secretion of that membrane.

Tracheitis is almost exclusively a disease of early life. Comparatively few cases of it occur, however, during the first year of the infant's existence; but, during the second, it is the most common. Possibly, this may be connected somewhat with the change of the child's nourishment, undergone in being weaned. From the second year, the frequency of the disease gradually diminishes, till the age of puberty, after which it rarely appears. Occasionally, however, it has occurred as late as the age of majority, and even in advanced life. Washington is said to have died of it, at the age of nearly sixty eight; and we have known and successfully treated one case, in a gentleman of about fifty five. The sub-mucous cellular tissue is more abundant in early life, than afterwards; and this is probably the reason for the greater frequency of croup with children, than with adults.

The course of tracheitis is one of rapidity and brevity. If fatal, it may terminate in twenty four hours; and it seldom continues beyond the fifth or sixth day. If it results in recovery, convalescence always commences in a few days.

Recovery from this disease is often rapid, but sometimes lingering. In the latter case, the patient may be affected, for a considerable time, with cough, hoarseness, and even aphonia. Like tonsillitis, it is very apt to recur. Especially is it easily brought back, while relics of the former attack remain. When a relapse does take place, soon after essential relief or an apparent recovery has been gained, it is generally more severe and more dangerous.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease usually shows itself, as such, first in the night. The development is sometimes extremely sudden. The parent, perhaps, is aroused from sleep, by the peculiar and distinctive cough of his child,—a cough which, when once recognized, is never mistaken. It is a brassy sound, as though made by coughing through a brazen trumpet. The expiration is ringing, and the inspiration is loud and crowing. At other times, the disease comes on somewhat gradually. The child is thought, at first, to have simply a common cold. He has a hoarseness, a sore throat, and a catarrh. He does not rest quietly, and has the general symptoms of fever. After a day or two, the symptoms are found to have undergone a change. Those peculiar to croup begin to show themselves. There is the peculiar cough, expiration, and inspiration already described. There is dyspnoea, and hoarseness or aphonia, together with an increase of inflammatory fever, thirst, a flushed face, a hot skin, and a frequent and hard pulse. If the disease is not here arrested, the obstruction to the passage of air increases, the blood ceases to be duly arterialized, the skin grows dusky, the extremities become cold, and the pulse beats feebly and irregularly. To keep the cylinder of the false membrane in the trachea open, the head is thrown backward, the nostrils dilate and are in perpetual motion, the pupils often expand, and the face becomes livid and sometimes bloated. As the system generally sinks, the cough often becomes less loud and clanging, the bottoms of the feet sometimes turn black and hard, drowsiness supervenes, the breathing becomes an interrupted gasping, and death closes the scene. Some patients, however, die more suddenly, without giving time for any marked exhibition of these latter symptoms.

PROGNOSIS.—This is to be determined from the symptoms of the patient collectively considered. If he is sufficiently early placed

under proper treatment, his chance of recovery is good. But, after the symptoms generally become severe, especially after there is reason to apprehend the existence of false membrane, the opportunity for hope is small. In some cases, this membrane has been dissolved, and thrown up. In rare instances, it has been detached, and discharged by the mouth entire. But, in general, when it is decided that the albuminous product is considerable, especially when auscultation shows that it has passed extensively into the bronchial tubes, a fatal result is almost or quite certain.

TREATMENT.—From the nature of tracheitis, it will readily be seen, that the principle to be observed, in attempting a cure, is to divert the blood from the trachea, allay the inflammation, and remove whatever adventitious albuminous deposit there may be. Towards accomplishing this object, active purgatives have a favorable effect. Indeed, those which, like *podophyllum peltatum*, are somewhat irritating to the alimentary canal, have the advantage of acting as counter-irritants, thereby calling the blood away from the part affected. Soaking the feet and hands in warm water, by relaxing the blood-vessels of the extremities, also invites the blood from the inflamed air passages. Drafts, applied to the feet and hands, also have a similar effect, in diverting the blood. A warm water and more especially a vapor bath, by opening the cutaneous pores, relieves the inflammation. Simple steam, applied to the throat, and also inhaled, is favorable. More especially is the steam of *humulus lupulus* [hops] and acetic acid [vinegar], used in the same way. Skunk, hen, turkey, goose, or other relaxing oils are of service, applied externally and internally. They soften the parts, and assist in detaching the viscid exudation.

But the most important means to be employed are stimulating expectorants and emetics. At the head of these, perhaps, should be ranked *sanguinaria canadensis*. Others of great value are *lobelia inflata*, *eupatorium perfoliatum*, *arum triphyllum*, and *ictodes foetida*. We are in the habit of compounding these several articles in about equal proportions. We then add a little of *ulmus fulva* for its demulcent property, and about the same proportion of vegetable composition for its additional stimulating effect. By superadding an alkali, as the bicarbonate of soda, the power of the

whole is increased. Of these we make a strong decoction, and liberally sweeten the whole with molasses. Of this liquid, we give from two to four tea-spoonfuls, at a time, according to the severity of the case. If the disease be threatening, repeated vomiting should be produced; as this aids greatly in removing the viscid collection in the trachea. Continued nausea and prostration, too, depress the action of the heart, and thus protect the capillary vessels of the inflamed part against further congestion. Indeed, nausea and vomiting seem to be the grand means on which reliance is to be placed, for the removal of this disease.

As adjuvants or substitutes for the agents above named, other articles are recommended. Internally, acetic acid, [vinegar], cochlearia armoracia [horse radish], and sinapis nigra [mustard], are valuable. If the pyrexia and thirst are considerable, cold water, as a drink, and ordinary fever preparations should be employed. Externally, a cold wet cloth, applied to the throat, covered with dry flannel, and often renewed, is of great service. Indeed, it is among the more efficient of external applications; and, in the early stage of croup, will do very much towards removing the disease. A stimulating liniment is also good.

Still other articles may be advantageously and successfully employed; but, whatever they may be, they should be adapted to fulfil some or all of the indications above named.

A GOOD MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Our own views accord essentially with the tenor of the following remarks. We will just say, however, by way of personal apology, that we have sometimes published extracts from Water-cure and other periodicals, when, in our judgment, they were *essentially* correct, simply because our correspondents did not furnish us with original matter, and we absolutely had not time to prepare it ourselves.

Heretofore we have had to pay more than a hundred dollars, annually, for the privilege of doing what we have done, as editor. The reason has been, that a portion of the *professed* friends of our cause have not been willing to patronize an *instructive* medical Journal. They have wanted one filled only with blackguard and nonsense. Hence, every article, containing valuable truth, and requiring thought to appreciate it, has been condemned as *too professional*. Even many practitioners, understanding merely the common routine of practice and too indolent to inform themselves further, have seriously felt the same objection, though they have been less ready to avow it.

We are thankful however, that, *at length*, and we may say *so soon*, (for the effecting of such a change is not an ephemeral affair,) our cause is found rapidly completing its transition state. As far as we are acquainted, scarcely an individual now, thinking to sustain himself as a practitioner, will venture to deny the importance of a professional education. The consequence is, that the Journal begins to be appreciated, and better sustained. Since the commencement of the present volume, we have already received an encouraging number of new subscribers, and we expect many more.

Animated by this condition of things, and stimulating a little our *organ of hope*, we have resolved, if our mental and physical energies will endure it, to make, at whatever sacrifice, still greater efforts, to render the Journal a professional publication of eminent value. We are gratified with the numerous letters of commendation which we have recently received, the most of which have contained more or less of the *needful*; and we now look to our friends, with confidence, that we shall be sustained in our arduous and thus far self-denying labors.

We will only add, that we are often urged to publish more reports of cases; and the only, and to our mind very adequate reason why we do not is, *we have them not to publish*. To those who express this objection, therefore, we would just *hint*, that there is a particular in which they are quite as responsible for the deficiency as ourselves. But to the remarks.

“PROF. C. NEWTON:—Enclosed you will find one dollar for the

continuation of my Journal. I consider it of more value than any medical Journal that we have in the Reformed Practice ; and I hope, that you may have a liberal patronage,—such an one as may enable you to do justice to Medical Reform. We certainly can accomplish more in this way, than in any other. If we will only put our shoulders unitedly to the wheels of this victorious chariot, we shall soon be able to triumph over the horrid system of bloodshed and poisoning.

“There is one thing which I hope to see. It is, that our Journals be filled with good Botanic reports and cures, and not quite so much Hydropathic blowing and quackery. It is true, that cold water is a very good remedial agent. I esteem it very much, and use it to cleanse and tone up the bodies of my patients ; but I think it running the matter into the ground, when we say, that it is the only remedial agent, and use it for all complaints, as our Hydropathic friends do.

“I am of the opinion, that we can undoubtedly find enough cases, treated upon purely Physiological principles, to fill our Journals, and we may safely leave them to blow on their own credit.

“You may rest assured, that I entertain the warmest feelings for your present and future prosperity.

Yours in haste,

A. L. WHITEHALL, M. D.

Attica, Fountain Co., Indiana.”

MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

The following is a part of a private letter addressed to us by a highly respectable and talented physician in one of the New England States. He was educated, and, for a series of years, practiced on the Allopathic plan ; but accidentally meeting with our paper the first year of its publication, then under the name of “The Eclectic,” he readily received with candor and interest the Botanic views, so far as he learnt and understood them.

In answer to his inquiries we would say, Dr. Morse's Dynamic Pills and Plaster are professedly the same as the late Dr. Sherwood's. Each box of pills contains about 180, or enough to supply a patient three months or more. We do not know precisely the formula by which they are made; and we are not aware, that they can be obtained (, except when received on commission), at a less price than the one named. We have had no experience of their utility in the treatment of cancers.

As to the pretensions of Dr. G., we suppose them to be, like those of other quacks, only a convenient means of imposing on the credulity of the common people. We have not the slightest fellowship for that nor any other form of charlatanry.

"DR. NEWTON:—*Dear Sir.*—There is something in the account of the Dynamic Pills and Bituminous Plaster, which seems to *promise* considerable more than has, heretofore, been accomplished. On several accounts, I feel an interest in the matter. Seeing some of my dear relatives, and several others who have fallen under my care, apparently going down with tubercular consumption, I would spare no pains possible to acquire the knowledge and means of arresting this formidable disease.

"Permit me to inquire of you, can the formula of the pills and plaster be obtained? How many pills does a \$7,00 box contain? and how long would the pills and plaster last in ordinary cases? I find that allusion is made, in Dr. Sherwood's work, to chloride of gold as an ingredient in pills for tubercula; but no formula is given. Can the pills and plaster be obtained for a less price than that mentioned in the Journal?

"Have you any experience in the Dynamic Pills and Bituminous Plaster, in cancerous affections? Would they be likely to avail in the treatment of cancers?

"A. D. G. is located about six miles from me. He professes to give a correct diagnosis of any disease, by feeling the pulse and observing the countenance only. Is this a principle taught in the Reformed Medical Colleges? I know of no educated Botanic or Eclectic physicians in this vicinity, who were originally educated as such. I know of some, and I have no doubt, there are many in the country, who are modifying their practice on account of the

increase of Botanic principles. With some, this may be from philanthropic, and, with others, from selfish motives.

"Please pardon me for my many questions, answers to which will render me under increasing obligations to you.

"With sentiments of high regard, I am yours truly,

N.—, Jan. 9th, 1850."

NEW ENGLAND THOMSONIAN DEPOT.

We are pleased to learn, as appears by an advertisement inserted in the present number of the Journal, that our old friend, D. L. Hale, has resumed the business of dealing in Botanic medicines. We make no invidious comparisons. We formerly traded almost exclusively with Mr. H. at Nos. 79 and 81, Blackstone Street; but, after he relinquished his interest in that establishment, we found other dealers equally honorable and upright. We take pleasure in announcing our friend's resumption of his former business, because we believe him worthy of his share of patronage, and because the increase of dealers in Botanic medicines, like the increase of Botanic physicians, is proof of the extending popularity of the Botanic cause. Our friend and his associates have our best wishes for their success. There are now, in the city of Boston, at least, three extensive and worthy Botanic shops;—one kept by Dr. Wm. Johnson, rear of No. 49, Hanover St.; another by Messrs. B. O. & G. C. Wilson, No. 18, Central St.; and a third by Messrs. Messer, Banker, and Co., No. 7, Long Wharf. How much better for physicians and families to patronize such medicine stores, than those from which flow forth little more than streams of fatal poison.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CLINIC.

During the approaching Lecture Term of the Worcester Medical Institution, a Medical and Surgical Clinic will be held every Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Patients attending, on these occasions, will be examined and prescribed for gratuitously, by the Faculty.

C. NEWTON, *President.*

WORCESTER MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

INCREASE OF ITS FACULTY.

We take pleasure in announcing to the friends of reform in New England, that we have permanently secured the services of Profs. E. H. Stockwell and Joseph Brown of the Physio-Medical College of Ohio. We are the more gratified with this arrangement, as it secures us the co-operation of old and experienced Professors. Dr. Brown has been Professor of Chemistry, in our sister Institution, for six years, where his services were always highly appreciated by the Classes. A change occurring in that Institution in consequence of the death of the lamented Dr. Hill, Dr. Brown was removed to the chair of Materia Medica, in which department he will be engaged in the Worcester Medical Institution. It is a sufficient eulogy on the character of Dr. Brown to say, that, whether in the chair of Chemistry, or that of Materia Medica, for which his chemical knowledge particularly qualifies him, he is still the same acceptable teacher.

With reference to Prof. Stockwell, we beg leave to use the language employed by a friend in a private communication. "Prof. Stockwell possesses rare merit of being an accurate and minute Anatomist, but not a prosy one. With a tact peculiarly his own, he manages to mingle *dulce cum utile*; and thus secures, to his Classes, minute information, without exhausting their patience. Skilful in his dissections, and clear in his teachings, he brings before his pupils, in the most successful manner, his deeply interesting and indispensable topics, and firmly impresses them upon the minds of the students. A teacher embodying all these rare qualifications can not but be an acquisition to any Medical School."

With a full Faculty, composed of men whose literary as well as professional training is of the highest order, we feel no hesitancy in asking the patronage of an enlightened public, confident that the expectations of those thus favoring us will be fully realized.

We will only add, we shall have all necessary *material* for dissection, we have secured the services of an accurate and careful Demonstrator; and, by the additional fee of \$5, students will receive the best of advantages for private dissections, and a minute acquaintance with the principles of Anatomy and Surgery.

NOTICES.

Receipts for the Journal.

Cheever & Remick,	Dec. 1849.	Daniel Havens,	Dec. 1850.
Moses Newell,	" "	Amos Whipple,	" "
James Blood,	" "	Adolphus Watkins,	" "
J. H. Small,	" "	Walter Burnham,	" "
Calvin Batchelder,	" "	William Johnson,	" "
J. W. Perkins,	" "	George W. Hastings,	" "
William B. Pike,	" "	A. Sumner,	" "
John Bradley,	" "	Aaron Ordway,	" "
J. G. Caulkins,	July 1850.	Benjamin Hosmer,	" "
F. Nourse,	" "	David C. Gordon,	" "
L. H. Borden,	Oct. "	Perry Brown,	" "
H. W. Stillman,	Dec. "	A. T. Wilmarth,	" "
Asahel Newcomb,	" "	Almira Hill,	" "
Mrs. John Plimpton,	" "	A. L. Whitehall,	" "
Mrs. Sarah Leonard,	" "	John L. Martin,	" "
J. G. Genish,	" "	Samuel James,	" "
Job T. Dickens,	" "	Leonard Garfield,	" "
D. L. Ambrose,	" "	Gideon Packard,	" "
J. W. Fogg,	" "	J. C. Winters,	" "
Hiram Bassett,	" "	J. M. Aldrich,	" "
George W. Crane,	" "	N. B. Horton,	" "
Enoch Merrill,	" "	George M. Buttrick,	" "
Nathaniel Stowell,	" "	W. & H. Bush,	" "
E. B. Knowlton,	" "	Francis Davis,	" "
J. A. Andrews,	" "	Winslow B. Porter,	" "
L. W. Sturtevant,	" "	Ellsworth Burr,	" "
Luther Belcher,	" "	Edwin Priest,	" "
Orin Belcher,	" "	George P. Field,	" "
Sibyl T. Clapp,	" "	Hoyt Hunsiker,	" "
Silvia Breck,	" "	Caleb Parker,	" "
C. H. Hill,	" "	Virginia D. Hodges,	" "
John M. Seaver,	" "	Nathaniel Johnson,	" "
Charles Toothaker,	" "	Jasper Bryan,	" "
W. D. Vinall,	" "	G. W. Hastings,	" "
T. J. Emerson,	" "	Ebenezer Robinson,	" "
John Smith Jr.,	" "	Daniel Fulsom,	" "
William Leach,	" "	John Bradley,	" "
O. B. Warren,	" "	A. G. Bliss,	" "
H. F. Gardner,	" "	Converse & Culver,	" "
S. N. Langdon,	" "	George W. Skinner,	" "
M. S. Ballard,	" "	Jesse B. Spiers,	" "
Elias Hull,	" "	Samuel Warren,	" "
James S. Woodworth,	" "	Waterman G. Warren,	" "
Lewis M. Benson,	" "	Stephen Slayton,	" "
Edward S. Stebbins,	" "	Adolphus Morse,	" "
Nathaniel Brooks,	" "	Eli Sprague,	" "
Oliver Freeman,	" "	A. W. Dam,	" "
George W. Bascomb,	" "	Charles W. Beals,	" "

A good chance for a Botanic Physician.

DR. M. L. PRIEST, Fall River, having concluded to change his business, offers his stock and trade at great sacrifice,—consisting of every article of fixtures, convenient for a practitioner. The location of his store is in the centre of the town.

Any person wishing a good situation will do well to apply soon. All communications post paid. *Sept. 11, 1849.*

AGENCY.

The subscriber is agent for all popular weekly, monthly, and quarterly Journals.
Petersburgh, N. Y.


W. R. SCRIVEN.

NOTICES.

J. Jackson, M. D., Botanic Physician,

No. 102, Court Street....BOSTON.

House, No. 42, Poplar Street. Calls in the city and country attended to.

 Botanic Medicines, wholesale and retail.

Thomsonian Infirmary and Medicine Store.

DR. WILLIAM CLARK may be consulted at his Infirmary, *Nos. 80 and 82, Carver Street, Boston.*

The Magnetic Remedies of the late H. H. Sherwood, M. D.

These remarkable remedies, consisting of a preparation of magnetized CHLORIDE OF GOLD, compounded with various other materials with great care, and by a laborious process, and of a BITUMINOUS PLASTER, have been tested, by an extensive practice of twenty five years continuance, and may now justly be considered as more successful than any other known remedy in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, in all its early stages, and in all TUBERCULOUS or SCROFULOUS DISEASES. For this class of complaints, they are now extensively adopted by physicians in their own practice, in various parts of the country. They are prepared by us, under the direction of the Executrix of the late Dr. Sherwood, to whom, by his will, his medical recipes are intrusted, in the same manner, in all respects, as heretofore, and are always accompanied by Dr. Sherwood's valuable medical treatise upon the motive power of the Human System,—a work which was the result of many years of labor and research, and which shows, in the clearest manner, the principles upon which the operation of his remedies is founded, and their mode of cure. Both the Treatise and the Remedies are so arranged, that they can be sent by mail at a trifling expense to any part of the Union. All orders or communications for medical advice should be addressed to the Subscribers,

H. H. SHERWOOD'S SUCCESSORS,
No. 102, Chambers Street, New York.

NEW MEDICAL WORK !

“Kost's Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.”

This is the title of a new and magnificent work, designed as a text-book in this department of our system. It is of respectable size, (nearly 600 pages,) well got up, and embellished with numerous engravings, and lithographs, copied from nature. In its arrangement the work is peculiarly interesting and useful; presenting a complete collection of medical agents, simple and compound, with a full history of their Physical Character, Chemical Analysis, Physiological Effects, Therapeutic Power and Application, Pharmaceutic Preparations, &c., &c. It will thus serve, not only as a work on simple *Materia Medica*, but as a medical *Dispensatory* or *Pharmacopæia*, and should be in the hands of every practitioner.

Sold by Dr. C. Newton, Worcester, Mass.; Wm. Johnson, and B. O. and G. C. Wilson, Boston, Mass.; H. Winchester, N. Y.; E. Larrabee, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Allen, Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Pool, Columbus, Ohio; and by the Proprietor in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Medical Notice.

I. M. COMINGS, M. D.,

Having located himself permanently in Worcester, is prepared to treat the various forms of Chronic Disease. He has given his attention particularly to this class of complaints for some years, and been very successful in his treatment. He feels a confidence in soliciting the patronage of those who are unfortunately afflicted with Scrofula, or any Cutaneous Eruption, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, or any Affection of the Kidneys, with Old Sores or Ulcers, &c.

He has cured cases of White Swelling that have defied the treatment of the best Old School physicians, and where amputation has been pronounced absolutely necessary.

Those from a distance, who may desire to consult him, can do so by letter; stating minutely the symptoms and history of the case. To such, he can send medicines, by Express or Mail, with the necessary directions. The patient can thus, at a trifling expense, have the opportunity to test his skill without a personal visit.

Two or three young men who wish to pursue the study of medicine can be entered as students with him.

Worcester, May, 1849.

NOTICES.

Bush's Extract of Smilax, OR SPANISH SARSAPARILLA.

Whence are the occasional failures of Sarsaparilla? The present popularity of this invaluable medicine makes the above a frequent question; and it may not be improper to state, in this card, the most common causes of disappointment in the use of the medicine. *First*, there are only a few species of Sarsaparilla that contain the *peculiar* virtues, and it is well known, that many varieties are found in market, and are used by manufacturers. *Secondly*, the virtues of Sarsaparilla are exceedingly volatile, and are soon impaired by age; while but very little discrimination is generally made in its selection. *Thirdly*, the virtues are extremely liable to be impaired and even entirely lost by the preparation of the syrup or extract.

The proprietors of this preparation are happy now to offer, to the afflicted public, an article in which all the causes of failure have been studiously avoided; and they cannot fail to maintain the credit of this incomparably valuable medicine. The recent discovery of the true Smilax Sarsaparilla in the south, by Prof. I. M. Comings, has put us in possession of the genuine root in a fresh state; and a new method of preparation, discovered by the proprietors, enables them to offer to the purchaser a superior article of extract of Sarsaparilla. The attention of Dispensers, Druggists, Physicians, and Patients, is particularly invited to the trial of an article which is warranted genuine and superior to any other article now offered to the public.

Prepared and sold, at Wholesale & Retail, by W. & H. Bush & Co. Principal office, No. 9, Park St., Worcester, Mass. Also, for sale, by B. O. & G. C. Wilson, No. 18 Central St. Boston; by Dr. C. Newton, corner of Front and Carlton Sts., Worcester, Mass.: and at all the principal Druggists' shops and stores, throughout the N. E. States.

Dr. E. J. Mattocks' Buena Vista Pills.

Purely Vegetable.

In offering this medicine to the public, we introduce the most mild, easy, and certain cathartic ever known; not the least griping or drastic effects attending their operation. We do not pretend to cure every form of disease with these pills, neither do we expect to raise the dead, or kill the living; but we do know that these pills will cure diseases of the liver, in any form; such as acute or chronic inflammation, jaundice in its worst stages, dyspepsia, constipated bowels, headache, heartburn, flatulency, and in fevers they are the only medicine needed. They will break the most malignant type, if taken in its first stage, according to the directions accompanying each box: they will also remove all female obstructions immediately; and in rheumatism and gout they are an infallible remedy if persevered in. In all affections of the kidneys and urinary organs, we can recommend them as a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy—gravel, chronic inflammation of the kidneys, or bladder stricture can be cured in a short time with these pills. As a general cathartic, they are the best ever offered to the public, because they strengthen the bowels and leave the system in a healthy state, operating without the least griping or pain.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, Dr. E. J. MATTOCKS, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 24 Fifth Street, Troy, N. Y., and sold by agents throughout the United States.

United States Thomsonian and Botanic Depot, 108 John Street, New York.

THIS Establishment, by far the largest and most extensive in this Country, and probably, in the world, possesses advantages in variety, and extensiveness of stock, peculiar to itself and difficult to be found elsewhere. The long established, and continually increasing trade from all parts of the continent, constantly centering to it, has given it a character well worth the name it bears; and the superior quality and purity of the articles furnished here, make that character envied and enviable.

The Proprietor has, for above twenty years, devoted his unremitted personal attention to this business, and customers ordering Herbs, Extracts or Medicines, may rely that he will never suffer the reputation of this Establishment to be compromised, by impure, damaged, spurious or adulterated articles being put up in it, or sent therefrom; and those who *know* him will feel a perfect assurance, that he needs no instruction in pulverizing his articles without injuring their medical qualities.

Every variety of Herbs, Roots, Barks, Extracts, Ointments, and Compounds, recommended by the various Botanical authors of our Country, constantly kept on hand, in large quantities, ready for shipment at the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES, containing a complete list of his vast stock of Botanic Simples and Compounds, Gums, Essential Oils, Distilled Waters, Syringes, Surgical Instruments, Glass Ware, Medical Works, and Miscellaneous Articles, will be furnished gratis, to all post-paid applications.

H. WINCHESTER.

108 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicine,
No. 20, South Calvert St.....BALTIMORE.

THE first mill erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

The subscriber has the largest and most complete assortment of Botanic Medicines in the United States, comprising all the various Compounds and other articles recommended by Dr. S. Thomson, besides an extensive variety of other approved Botanic Medicines. Having erected his Steam Mills expressly for the above Medicines, he is enabled to sell on the most favorable terms, and warrants his Medicines to be genuine and pure, prepared in the best manner, and clear of any deleterious or poisonous qualities, as he does not admit any thing of that nature about his establishment.

An experience of more than twenty years, in the practice, preparation, and compounding of Botanic Medicines, from the very best and purest materials in the market, has afforded him just grounds to flatter himself, that his Medicines, after a fair trial, will compete with any which may be offered to the friends of the Botanic cause, within the whole range of our country.

It is of great importance, that Practitioners, and others, using Botanic Medicines, should be apprised, that all the articles manufactured at his establishment are *pulverized,—not ground,—*between an upper and nether mill-stone; as the latter process heats, and consequently injures, if it does not destroy the medical virtues of all articles submitted to such an operation.

On hand all the various Medical Works on the Botanic System, together with a general assortment of Glass Ware, Syringes, and all the articles connected with the business. Those wishing pure Medicines can be supplied on the most reasonable terms by

EPH'M. LARRABEE.

May, 1847.

Mattson's American Vegetable Practice, or Family Guide.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED, WITH IMPORTANT ADDITIONS.

I. Anatomy, with a Steel Engraving of the Human Skeleton, back and front view, and a number of Wood Illustrations.

II. The Old School Practice.

III. Vegetable Materia Medica, with twenty-four beautifully colored Illustrations

IV. Compounds.

V. Description of Diseases, Treatment, &c.

VI. Guide for Women, or Simplified Treatise of Child Birth; Description of Diseases of Females and Infants, &c.

It is generally conceded, that there is no better Botanic Work than this for families. Every Botanic Physician also should have a copy of it in his library. It has received great favor in England, and is publicly announced there, by some of the educated and prominent Physicians, as their Guide of Practice.

For sale by

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

the Publisher and Proprietor, at the New England Botanic Depot, rear of 47, Hanover Street, Boston, Mass. Also an extensive assortment of Botanic Medicines, and every thing that appertains to an establishment of the kind, very low, for cash or approved credit.

For Sale, or to Let.

A Physician's stand, within 15 miles of Boston, in one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns in Massachusetts.

For particulars, address, post-paid, the Editor of this paper, or Dr. Joseph Jackson, No. 102, Court Street, Boston.

JOB T. DICKENS, M. D.,

Thomsonian Botanic Physician & Surgeon.

BOTANIC MEDICINES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Residence—Charter Street, two doors from State Street, opposite the Post Office, Newburyport, Mass.

C. NEWTON, M. D.,
Corner of Front and Carlton Streets,
WORCESTER, MASS.,

Continues, as usual, the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, in all their branches.

The Peculiarities of his Practice are equally adapted to Chronic and to Acute diseases; and hence his success in both has been most gratifying. Even Consumptive complaints sometimes—not always—yield to the efficacy of his remedies.

At his residence, he treats Cancerous and other Tumors successfully, and mainly without the use of the knife.

In an extensive *Obstetrical* Practice, he has never lost *the mother*. In one instance only, and that a case of actual *malformation*, has he lost *the child*. This almost unparalleled success is due to his use of agents adapted to assist, and not to thwart, the efforts of nature. Facts are stubborn things; and they prove, to candid minds, the superiority of true science, over poisoning, depleting, and murderous quackery,—ignorance, prejudice, and falsehood, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

BOTANIC AND THOMSONIAN
LABORATORY,
No. 18 Central Street, Seven Doors from Kilby Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON,

Invite the attention of Druggists, Physicians, and all Dealers in Medicines, to their Establishment, where may be found a full and complete assortment, of

Botanic Medicines, Syringes, Druggist's Glass Ware, Essential
Oils, Extracts, Spices, and Medical Books,

embracing all the different works upon the Reformed Practice, together with a great variety of miscellaneous articles, usually kept in such an establishment.

The above medicines are put up in their simple or compound state, pulverized or ground, to meet the wants of the purchaser.

PERSONAL AND PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is devoted to the manufacture and preparation of all their Medicines. The process is carried on, under their own immediate observation; and is such as to insure, to the purchaser, their full medicinal properties.

BRANDY, WINES, AND OTHER LIQUORS,

of superior quality, for medicinal purposes only. Very especial attention is devoted to this branch of the business, in order to furnish liquors, that may be relied upon for their purity.

Worcester Medical Institution.

COURSE OF STUDY, &c.

The course of study required by this Institution is intended to occupy three full years; and candidates for the regular degree of M. D. must have attended two full Courses of Medical Lectures in some established Medical College, one of which must have been in this Institution. They must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character; must have a competent literary education; and must well sustain an examination in the various branches of medical study, as contained in our Course of Lectures, and in the text-books which we recommend, or equivalents.

The following are the principal authors recommended:—

- On Anatomy*—Wilson, Quain, Wistar, Paxton, and Harrison.
- On Surgery*—Pancoast, Drutt, Liston, Cooper, Velpeau, and Castle.
- On Physiology*—Carpenter, Oliver, Muller, and Dunglison.
- On Pathology*—Gross, Chomel, Gallup, and Watson.
- On Materia Medica*—Kost, Pereira, and Wood and Bache.
- On Auscultation and Percussion*—Laennec, Williams, Gerhard, Bowditch, and Watson.
- On Theory and Practice*—Watson, Mackintosh, Elliotson and Stewartson, Kost, Mattison, Howard, Worthy, Comfort, Smith, Curtis, and Thomson.
- On the Institutes of Medicine*—Gallup and Curtis.
- On Obstetrics and Diseases peculiar to Women and Children*—Churchill, Eberle, Chailly, Mavgrier, Velpeau, Beach, and Curtis.
- On Medical Jurisprudence*—Beck and Williams.
- On Chemistry*—Gray, Fownes, and Turner.
- On Botany*—Eaton, Bigelow, Gray, and Wood.

The following are the members of the Faculty:—

- C. NEWTON, M. D., *Professor of Physiology and Pathology.*
- I. M. COMINGS, M. D., *Professor of Theory and Practice, and Obstetrics.*
- E. M. PARFITT, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.*
- WALTER BURNHAM, M. D., *Professor of Surgery.*
- E. H. STOCKWELL, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy.*
- JOSEPH BROWN, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.*

The next Course of Lectures will commence on the first Thursday in March, 1850, and continue fourteen weeks. The fee for a full Course is \$50, in advance, with a matriculation fee of \$3. Of those who have attended two full Courses at other Medical Colleges, \$10 only are required. Graduates will be charged, in addition, \$18 for a Diploma. Good board can be had for \$2.25 per week.

The text-books recommended are consulted *eclectically*;—*authoritatively*, indeed, so far as they are descriptive of actual conditions, as in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and the like; but otherwise *with careful discrimination*,—the fundamental peculiarity of what is taught in this Institution being, that there is no necessity for employing poisons of any kind, as medicinal agents; and that the object, in exhibiting any remedy, should be to sustain and not to depress the vital powers.

Quite extensive accessions have, of late, been made to the Anatomical and Chemical Apparatus, Library, &c. The Faculty of the Institution now constitute a full and eminently able Board of Instruction; and the facilities to be enjoyed by students are, in every way, ample. Dissections, surgical operations, illustrations, and experiments, are conducted in the most advantageous and instructive manner.

As, however, it is the aim of the Trustees of this Institution to render it pre-eminent for advantages afforded, any donations in money, or preparations adapted to facilitate illustrative teaching, in any of the departments, are respectfully and earnestly solicited.

C. NEWTON, *President.*

The New England Botanical Medical and Surgical Journal

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